

above base of coxæ of hind legs bearing two widely divergent obtuse spines; posterior area trisegmented, tuberculate, second segmentation bearing a prominent central acute spine, third segmentation terminating in a long, feebly curved, and very robust spine, three lines in length; legs long, rugose, denticulate; hind legs, with the exception of the femora, internally dentated; body below, including abdomen, coarsely tuberculate; palpi moderately long, subcylindrical, with slender spines; cheliceres small; the chelæ cylindrical, pilose, pincers crossing at the tips and strongly denticulate internally.

Length of cephalothorax (excluding terminal spine) $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; relative length of legs 1, 3, 2, 4.

Hab. Ega (*Bates*). One specimen. B.M.

Most nearly allied to *G. armillatus*, but in general appearance utterly unlike any thing previously described: it reminds me of a similarly ornamented fossil form described by Mr. Henry Woodward (*Geol. Mag.* vol. viii. p. 385, pl. xi. 1871) as *Eophrynus Prestvicii* (*Curculioides* of Samouelle); the latter, however, excepting in ornamentation, appears to come nearer to *Ischyropsalis* of Koch.

XV.—Notes on the Longicorn Coleoptera of Tropical America.
By H. W. BATES, F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 45.]

GENUS ACYPHODERES.

Serville, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1833, p. 549; Lacord. *Genera*, vol. viii. p. 505.

The character given by Serville as distinguishing this genus was the broadly ovate depressed uneven thorax. A more constant feature is the rather abruptly subulate elytra. The thorax is sometimes oblong-ovate and convex. The antennæ in all the species are robust and strongly serrated.

I. *Apex of elytra entire.*

A. *Thorax without dorsal ridges.*

1. *Acyphoderes crinitus*, Klug.

Stenopterus crinitus, Klug, *Entom. Bras. Specim. alter.* p. 56, t. xlv. f. 11.

Rio Janeiro.

2. *Acyphoderes mæstus*, n. sp.

A. niger, velutinus, dense breviter hirsutus; thorace elongato, sub-

ovato, postice constricto; clytris disco fuscescenti-albis vitreis. Long. 9 lin. ♂.

Prov. Paraná, Brazil (*coll. W. W. Saunders and H. W. Bates*).

Allied to *A. crinitus* (Klug). More slender and elongate. Hind tibiæ with the apical half dilated externally, and densely clothed with rather short black hairs. Head slender; muzzle greatly elongated and narrow; eyes (male) nearly approaching in front the mesial line. Antennæ rather slender; joints dilated at the apex, and serrate from the fifth joint. Thorax similar in form to that of *A. crinitus*, but narrower, considerably constricted near the base; disk depressed. Elytra subulate, reaching scarcely the middle of the fourth segment; disk pale, vitreous; borders black, not clearly defined. Beneath, the breast clothed in the middle with a dense woolly tawny-grey pubescence; metasternum very broad, keeled down the middle. Abdomen (male) slender, cylindrical; terminal ventral segment with two elevated ridges, with their anterior angles projecting and pointed. Legs black; hind femora elongate, gradually clavate.

3. *Acyphoderes femoratus*, Klug.

Stenopterus femoratus, Klug, Entom. Bras. Specim. alter. p. 57, t. xlv. f. 10, ♂.

Acyphoderes brachialis, Pascoe, Journ. of Entom. i. p. 369, ♂.

Brazil.

Pascoe's description agrees closely with that of Klug; and the figure quoted represents clearly the singular form of the anterior legs, which struck both Pascoe and Lacordaire, who both appear to have overlooked Klug's well-known figure.

AA. Thorax with dorsal ridges.

4. *Acyphoderes hirtipes*, Klug.

Stenopterus hirtipes, Klug, *l. c.* p. 55, t. xlv. f. 9, ♀.

S. Brazil.

The anterior legs of the male are very similar in form to those of *A. femoratus* ♂.

In both these species the muzzle is intermediate, as to length and narrowness, between *A. crinitus* and *A. aurentus*. The thorax is elongate and almost cylindrical in *A. femoratus* (although showing faint dorsal ridges), a little more ovate in *A. hirtipes*, differing much in shape according to sex in both species. This character, therefore, is of no avail as a generic distinction.

5. *Acyphoderes aurulentus*, Kirby.

Necydalis aurulentus, Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. 443 (1817); Dalm. Anal. Entom. p. 71 (1823).

Acyphoderes sericinus, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 195.

Rio Janeiro, Bahia.

Kirby's original description is made from the dark form of this insect, in which the femora and tibiæ are black in the middle, and the elytra have a furcate black streak on each side. The type of White's *sericinus* is a specimen of this form.

6. *Acyphoderes Olivieri*, Bates.

Acyphoderes Olivieri, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 328.

Necydalis abdominalis, Oliv. no. 74, p. 8, pl. 1. f. 5 (?).

Amazons and Cayenne.

Olivier makes no mention of golden pubescence in his description; and the elytra in the figure have not the form of those of the present species. Nevertheless it is probable his species is the same as *A. Olivieri*.

7. *Acyphoderes carinicollis*, n. sp.

A. minor, fusco-niger, minus pubescens, femoribus læte rufis, posticis basi flavo-testaceis; thorace anguste oblongo-ovato, lineatim aureo-tomentoso, carina lævi mediana marginem anticum attingente, altera utrinque latiore grosse punctata. Long. 6 lin. ♀.

Prov. Rio Janeiro (*coll. Dr. Baden and H. W. Bates*).

Small and slender for this genus. Head punctate-scabrous, partly golden tomentose; muzzie moderate; eyes (female) not widely distant in front. Antennæ elongate, slightly thickened towards apex; joints moderately dilated at apex, and serrate from the fifth. Thorax oblong-ovate, as in *Bromiades brachyptera*, sparsely hirsute, and appearing glabrous, except the lines of golden tomentum, of which there are two dorsal (one on each side the median line), one along the anterior and posterior margin, and a short oblique one trending towards the disk from the tomentose flanks. The three longitudinal ribs of the disk are coarsely punctate, except the anterior part of the middle one, which is smooth and extends to the fore margin. Scutellum golden tomentose. Elytra elongate, subulate; margins deep black and clearly defined, and on each side emitting a branch, which passes above the humeral angle to the base; rest of surface yellow, vitreous. Body beneath pitchy black; breast golden tomentose. Legs black; thighs red; posterior pair at base pale, sometimes with a dusky ring at commencement of the rather abrupt club.

8. *Acyphoderes odyneroides*, White.

Acyphoderes odyneroides, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 196, pl. 5. f. 3.

R. Tapajos, Amazons.

The apex of the elytra in this species is prolonged into a very sharp point. The species is an exact mimic of the wasp *Polybia liliacea*, F., found abundantly in the same localities and frequenting the same flowers.

II. *Apex of elytra emarginate-truncate.* (Thorax with dorsal ridges.)9. *Acyphoderes acutipennis*, Thomson.

Acyphoderes acutipennis, Thomson, Classif. des Céramb. p. 179.

Mexico.

Genus BROMIADES.

Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 165; Lacord. Genera, vol. viii. p. 506.

This differs from *Acyphoderes* only in the short cuneiform elytra, which barely pass the base of the first abdominal segment, and are scarcely dehiscent at the suture. *B. brachypterus* bears the closest resemblance to *Acyphoderes aurulentus*, even to the tubercle on the anterior part of the prosternum. Lacordaire was unacquainted with the male, which differs from the female only in the less dilated antennæ and the eyes reaching nearly to the median line of the forehead.

Bromiades brachypterus, Chevr.

Bromiades brachypterus, Chevrolat, Rev. Zool. 1838, p. 285.

Cuba and Sta. Marta, New Granada.

A specimen from the latter locality in my collection differs from the Cuban form in having the hind legs wholly tawny red, with the exception of the two apical joints of the tarsi, which are black.

Genus SPHECOMORPHA.

Newman, Entom. Mag. v. p. 396; White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 197.

Syn. *Sphécogaster*, Lacord. Genera, vol. viii. p. 471.

Lacordaire placed this genus in his group *Necydalides*, although its characters interfered much with the compactness of his definition of the group, as shown by his citing it often as an exception. In fact it is merely an extreme form of *Rhinotraginæ* much modified probably by mimetic adaptation. The anterior coxæ are certainly much exerted, but not more so than in *Isthmiade* and in many *Odontoceræ* and *Ommatæ*, in

some of which latter the prosternum between the coxæ is also reduced, as in *Sphecomorpha*, to a narrow thread. *Stenopterus murinus* of Klug, which I venture to associate with the typical species, bridges over the difference between it and *Odontocera* and *Acyphoderes*. In both the narrowed part of the subulate elytra is of extreme length and tenuity, ending in a sharp point. The thorax in *Sph. murina* is not so broad as in *Sph. chalybea*, but it is of similar shape; and the third antennal joint is relatively not so long.

1. *Sphecomorpha chalybea*, Newm.

Sphecomorpha chalybea, Newman, l. c. p. 396.

S. biplagiatus, Lacord. l. c. p. 472, note.

Amazons; Surinam; "Brazil" (Newm.).

The species is deceptively similar to *Synæca cyanea*, F., a common wasp in the countries where the *Sphecomorpha* is found.

2. *Sphecomorpha murina*, Klug.

Stenopterus murinus, Klug, Entom. Bras. Specim. alter. p. 55, t. xlv. f. 8.

Rio Janeiro.

The abdomen is much attenuated at the base, and remarkably vespiform in both sexes.

Genus ISTHMIADÆ.

Thomson, System. Ceramb. p. 166; Lacord. Gen. vol. viii. p. 504.

The elytra are subulate (narrower than in *Acyphoderes*). The antennæ have all joints elongate and slender, strongly serrate from the sixth joint. The thorax is narrow, strongly polished, and tuberculate. All the species are mimics of Ichneumon flies of the group Braconidæ.

1. *Isthmiadæ braconides*, Perty.

Stenopterus braconides, Perty, Del. An. Art. Bras. p. 94, t. 19. f. 3.

Isthmiadæ hephæstionoides, Thoms. l. c. p. 166.

South Brazil.

2. *Isthmiadæ rubra*, n. sp.

I. castanco-rufa, nitida, vertice nigra; elytris disco pallide fuscis vitreis; alis pallide fuscis, ante apicem fascia fulva. Long. 7-8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Prov. Rio Janeiro et Paraná, Brazil (coll. W. W. Saunders, Dr. Baden, and H. W. Bates).

Very similar to *I. braconides* (Perty), differing in its bright glossy chestnut-red colour, and especially its pale brown

wings. The thorax is smooth and glossy, with five prominent tubercles on the disk. The eyes in the male do not reach the median line of the front; in the female they are separated by a space about twice the width of that of the male. The elytra are strongly subuliform. The metasternum is very voluminous, and the abdomen very slender, especially at the base, in both sexes. In the male the apical ventral segment is concave in the middle and elevated at the sides.

A single male in Dr. Baden's collection has two strong spines at the apex of the fourth ventral segment, like the male of *Acyphoderes femoratus*. In two other males there is no trace of this armature. The terminal ventral segment in the specimen mentioned has not the concavity and lateral wings of the type. As the form and colours of all the specimens are exactly similar, I do not venture to consider these sexual differences specific.

3. *Isthmiade ichneumoniformis*.

Isthmiade ichneumoniformis, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 326.

R. Amazons.

4. *Isthmiade macilentata*, n. sp.

I. rubræ similis, at minor et multo angustior, thorace vix tuberculato, etc. Valde angustata, rufo-castanea; antennis, elytris, pedibus quatuor anticis, basi que femorum posteriorum pallidioribus; capite angusto nigro; thorace elongato, angusto, medio paulo dilatato, polito, supra sparsim punctato, tuberculo mediano dorsali parvo; elytris haud subito angustatis, apice late rotundatis, sparsim punctatis, nitidis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

S. Brazil (coll. Dr. Baden).

Differs from all other species by its narrow elongate thorax, destitute of tubercles except the small discoidal one, the rest of the surface being simply uneven, and sprinkled with small circular punctures; a lateral sulcus is very strongly marked near the base. The antennæ also differ in being distinctly thickened towards the apex, with the joints compact and moderately serrated. The elytra are subuliform, but not suddenly narrowed, the lateral incurvature being much weaker than in the other species. The wings also differ in not having the yellow fascia which gives to the other species their strong resemblance to the Braconidæ; they are very light brown, and have only a faint indication of a yellow stigmoidal spot.

Genus ISCHASIA.

Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 163; Lacord. Genera, vol. viii. p. 508.

This genus is distinguished by its short and broad cunei-

form elytra, not reaching the apex of the first abdominal segment and punctured throughout, the punctures being only a little wider apart on the disk, with the interstices shining. The muzzle is elongated, but rather broad. The legs long and slender, with the thighs rather abruptly clavate and the hind tibiæ not tufted. The antennæ are elongate-clavate; Thomson describes the joints (from the sixth) as "paulo serratis," which is nearer the fact than Lacordaire's statement, "non dentées en scie." In the male the eyes do not reach the median line of the front.

Ischasia rufina, Thoms. l. c.

Prov. Rio Janeiro and Paraná (coll. W. Saunders, Dr. Baden, and H. W. Bates).

The antennæ and legs are sometimes more or less black.

Genus CHARIS, Newman.

Newman, Entom. p. 21; Lacord. Genera, vol. viii. p. 507.

Syn. *Epimelitta*, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 330.

Having had an opportunity of examining a considerable series of species of these insects, so curiously modified to attain a close resemblance to different species of hairy bees, I think *Epimelitta* may be very well incorporated with *Charis*, the only differences being the broader thorax and more hirsute body.

I. *Elytra very short, cuneiform. Thorax broad, tumid on each side near the hind angle.*

1. *Charis euphrosyne*, Newman.

Charis euphrosyne, Newman, Entom. p. 21.

S. Brazil (coll. W. W. Saunders).

2. *Charis barbicus*, Kirby.

Necydalis barbicus, Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc. t. xii. p. 443.

Charis Aæde, Newm. Entom. p. 91.

Rio Janeiro (coll. Dr. Baden and H. W. Bates).

The elytra in this species are strongly emarginate along their sutural margin, and the lateral edge is very little incurved.

3. *Charis scoparius*, Klug.

Molorchus scoparius, Klug, Entom. Bras. Specim. alter. p. 51, t. xlv. f. 2.

Cametá (Amazons).

4. *Charis mimica*, n. sp.

C. nigra, tibiis posticis apice et tarsis rufis, illis dense fulvo-penicil-

latis; femoribus magnis, crassis, nigro-hirsutis et supra penicillatis. Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Novo Friburg, Rio Janeiro (coll. Dr. Baden).

Head coarsely punctured, black; mouth pitchy. Eyes (male) nearly touching in front the median line. Antennæ very slightly thickened towards the tip; joints from the fifth distinctly enlarged at apex and serrate. Thorax strongly transverse, rounded, transversely convex in the middle, the convexity clothed with long, erect, black hairs, partially glabrous and punctured behind. Elytra cuneiform, short, reaching only halfway down the first abdominal segment, black, brownish and punctured on the disk, with a line of long, erect, black hairs curving from the base to the middle of the suture. Legs pitchy black, hairy, short, except the elongated hind pair, of which the femora are much thickened, and have a distinct tuft of black hairs on their upper edge and a fringe beneath. The tibiæ have their apical half reddish, with two tufts of tawny hairs on their outer edge, and a continuous long fringe of similar hairs on their inner edge; the tarsi of the same legs are also reddish; the anterior femora are bearded underneath with long black hairs. Body beneath black; metasternum voluminous, clothed with yellowish hairs; abdomen in male moderately slender.

This curious insect bears a striking resemblance to certain bees of the *Melipona* group.

5. *Charis meliponica*, Bates.

Epimelitta meliponica, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 331.

R. Amazons.

6. *Charis rufiventris*, Bates.

Epimelitta rufiventris, Bates, l. c. p. 331.

R. Amazons.

7. *Charis bicolor*, n. sp.

C. niger, griseo-pubescent; partibus oris, antennis basi, abdomine, elytrisque dimidio apicali, fulvo-testaceis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Resembles *Ch. barbicus*, Kir. (= *Aæde*, Newm.), but differs in the elytra not incurved along the sutural edge &c. Head rugose-punctate, clothed with silvery-grey pile; muzzle short; eyes in male not reaching the median frontal line, in female rather more widely separated. Antennæ half the length of the body (a little longer in male), thickened and strongly serrated from the sixth joint, tawny testaceous; tips of apical joints blackish. Thorax short, rounded, constricted at the base, and slightly gibbous on each side above the constriction; sur-

face longitudinally confluent-strigose, partially clothed with silvery pile. Elytra short, cuneiform; apex obtuse, sparingly punctured, scarcely shining; basal half violet-black, apical half tawny; tip convex and somewhat darker; a patch of gold-coloured hairs on each side of the scutellum. Abdomen fulvous, not disproportionate to the metasternum, or differing much in form according to sex. Legs pitchy black, hairy; hind legs slightly elongated; tibiae with a dense brush of blackish hairs on the outer side of their apical half.

The following species, unknown to me, belong possibly to this section:—

8. *Charis Erato*, Newm. Entom. p. 21.

Brazil.

9. *Charis Mneme*, Newm. *l. c.* p. 90.

Brazil.

10. *Charis Melete*, Newm. *l. c.* p. 91.

Brazil.

The description in some respects applies to *Tomopterus laticornis* (Klug), but it is not sufficiently complete to enable one to decide.

II. *Elytra narrowed and strongly divergent towards the apex (reaching nearly to the apex of the second abdominal segment). Thorax subcylindrical.*

11. *Charis Aglaia*, Newm. Entom. p. 22.

Brazil (*coll. W. W. Saunders and H. W. Bates*).

This species forms a transition to the genus *Phygopoda*.

Genus PHYGOPODA, Thomson.

Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 164.

Differs from *Charis* by the great length of the hind legs and the more abruptly clavate hind femora. In the smaller and narrower thorax and the narrowed and divergent apices of the elytra it agrees with section II. of that genus.

1. *Phygopoda albitarsis*, Klug.

Stenopterus albitarsis, Klug, Entom. Bras. Specim. alter. p. 57, t. xliv. f. 12.

Phygopoda fugax, Thoms. *l. c.* p. 164 (?).

Thomson's description of his *Ph. fugax* agrees with small examples of *Ph. albitarsis*, except the omission of mention of the smooth raised dorsal line of the thorax.

R. Amazonas. Abundant occasionally on flowers.

2. *Phygopoda subvestita*, White.

Odontocera subvestita, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 190.

R. Tapajos, Amazons.

This species would be almost equally well placed in the genus *Charis*, sect. II. The hind thighs are longer and rather more abruptly clavate than in any species of *Charis*, but they are less so than in *Phygopoda albitarsis*.

ACORETHRA, nov. gen.

Corpus, præcipue abdomen valde elongatum. *Caput* parvum, rostro paululum producto. *Oculi* ♂ magni antice fere contigui, ♀ modice distantes. *Antennæ* modice breves, articulis a sexto dilatatis, serratis. *Thorax* parvus, antice angustatus. *Elytra* cuneiformia, obtusa, abdominis segmenti primi medium attingentia, disco nitida. *Pedes* postici elongati; *femora* gradatim clavata; *tibiæ* haud scopiferæ; *tarsi* breves. *Metasternum* haud distentum; *abdomen* ♂ lineare, gracile, ♀ sessile.

This genus is closely allied both to *Charis* and *Phygopoda*, but cannot be united to either without rendering their definition impossible. The simple hind tibiæ and obtuse cuneiform elytra distinguish it from *Phygopoda*; and the elongated hind legs and abdomen separate it from *Charis*. The abdomen is of disproportionate extension, exceeding by one half the length of the rest of the body.

Acorethra chrysaspis, n. sp.

A. gracilis, fusco-castanea, capite thoraceque obscurioribus, reticulato-punctatis; elytris cuneiformibus, disco pallide fuscis politis, macula utrinque scutellari scutelloque aureo-tomentosis; pectore aureo-tomentoso; segmento primo ventrali testaceo, cæteris (♀) utrinque macula laterali aureo-tomentosa; pedibus fulvo-castaneis, posticis valde elongatis, tibiis longe hirsutis haud scopiferis, femoribus gradatim clavatis, basi pallidis. Long. 5-7 lin. ♂ ♀.

Novo Friburg, Rio Janeiro (coll. Dr. Baden and H. W. Bates).

Head narrow; muzzle as in *Ph. albitarsis*, moderately elongated. Eyes, in male contiguous in front, in female moderately distant. Thorax gradually narrowed in front and slightly constricted at the base. Elytra not reaching the apex of first segment, dehiscent at suture, obtusely pointed at apex; disk with a few scattered punctures, shining. Antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, thickened at the tips; third to fifth joints linear. The abdomen in the male is very slender and linear, in the female sessile and not disproportioned to the metasternum.

PHESPIA, nov. gen.

Antennæ breves, gradatim incrassatæ; articulo tertio cylindrico, quarto et quinto trigonis, sexto usque decimum quadrato-dilatatis, perfoliatis, nullo modo serratis. *Thorax* lateribus regulariter rotundatus, supra convexus. *Elytra* abbreviata, gradatim attenuata, apice acuminata, sutura prope apicem hiantia, supra vitta exteriore subhyalina. *Abdomen* brevissimum, vespiforme. *Pedes* subgraciles; *femora* pedunculata, versus apicem clavata; *tibiæ* posticæ apice scopiferæ. Cætera ut in gen. *Odontocera*.

A genus formed for the reception of a small number of species, differing in the form of the antennæ and elytra too much from *Odontocera* and *Acyphoderes* to be united to either. The enlarged antennal joints are not serriform, but almost equally dilated on each side, so as to form a quadrate or thick cylindrical figure; and the elytra are subuliform, in quite a different way from the same members in *Acyphoderes*, *Isthmiade*, *Sphecomorpha*, or in *Odontocera* in the few species which assume this form. They are narrowed almost from the base, most so on their outer side, by which, when closed, the sides of the metasternum and abdominal segments are visible from above; along the suture they are straight until near the apex, whence they taper obliquely and each forms a point at its apex: above; the vitreous stripe runs obliquely from the shoulder, and is interrupted by a dark bar before the apex. The abdomen is relatively very short, not much longer than the meso- and metathorax together. In general appearance the species mimic the species of the *Cerceris* group of solitary wasps.

The genus is no doubt closely allied to *Tomopterus*.

1. *Phespia cercerina*, Bates.

Odontocera cercerina, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 325.

R. Amazons.

2. *Phespia simulans*, n. sp.

Ph. cercerinae similis, at elytris longioribus; fulvo-brunnea vel nigro-fusca; capite thoraceque nigris, tibiis posticis fere a basi dense fusco-nigro hirsutis. Long. 4-5¼ lin. ♀.

Novo Friburg, Rio Janeiro, and Prov. Paraná (coll. Dr. Baden and W. W. Saunders).

Larger than *Ph. cercerina*. Head blackish, with stripe of golden pile down each side of the forehead and round the eyes. Antennæ black, reddish at the base; sixth to tenth joints thick, cylindrical, compact. Thorax closely but indistinctly punctured, black; anterior and posterior margins golden pubescent. Scutellum golden pubescent. Elytra longer than in

Ph. cercerina, reaching to base of penultimate segment, blackish at base and tawny reddish at apex, roughly punctured near the base and shoulders; a line of golden pubescence on each side of the scutellum and a narrow vitreous yellowish vitta beginning near the shoulder and ending long before the apex, with a transverse dusky spot across it before its termination. The breast and abdominal segments have similar transverse lines of pubescence (rich golden) as in *Ph. cercerina*. The legs are reddish tawny, with the exception of the dense brush-like pubescence of the hind tibiæ reaching nearly to the base, which is blackish.

3. *Phepsia corinna*, Pascoe.

Charis corinna, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 3. vol. v. p. 290.

New Granada.

Genus TOMOPTERUS, Serville.

Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1833, p. 544.

I. *Elytra short, quadrate, not reaching the base of the abdomen.*

1. *Tomopterus staphylinus*, Serv.

Tomopterus staphylinus, Serv. l. c. p. 545.

Tomopterus pretiosus, Newm. Entom. p. 21 (?).

Brazil.

The only character mentioned by Newman as distinguishing his *T. pretiosus* from *T. staphylinus* is its much larger size and greater beauty; but I have no doubt he had not the true *T. staphylinus* before him when he made the comparison, and was misled by the *T. quadratipennis* (described further on) being named as Serville's species. Serville gives his species as 6-7 lines in length, and as having the basal segment of the abdomen testaceous.

2. *Tomopterus bispeculifera*, White.

Odontocera bispeculifera, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 190;
Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 330.

R. Tapajos, Amazons.

3. *Tomopterus quadratipennis*, n. sp.

T. niger, opacus, thoracis marginibus anticis et posticis fasciaque utrinque abbreviata laterali aureo-tomentosis; elytris apice recte truncatis, apud suturam leviter obliquis, vitta obliqua testacea; antennis (scapo nigro excepto) rufo-piceis. Long. 4-5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Rio Janeiro (coll. Dr. Baden and H. W. Bates).

Differs from *T. staphylinus* by its much smaller size, and from

T. obliquus by its more transversely truncated elytra, oblique only at the sutural angle. Head with much elongated muzzle; front and emargination of the eyes clothed with golden pile. Thorax quadrate, with sides slightly rounded; surface convex, regularly punctate-reticulate; the short lateral golden fascia joins the anterior marginal one near the anterior coxæ. Scutellum black, with a spot of golden pile at the apex. Elytra black, closely reticulate-punctate, the lateral margin as well as oblique discal vitta rufo-testaceous. Body beneath finely griseous pubescent; a lateral stripe on mesosternum and metasternum and apical margins of ventral segments golden tomentose. The abdomen is slightly vespiform in both sexes, more slender in the male. The antennæ are pitchy red, the fifth joint being dilated at apex and joints 6 to 10 serrate and thickened; in *T. laticornis* (Klug) the fifth joint is linear.

4. *Tomopterus obliquus*, Bates.

Tomopterus obliquus, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 329.

R. Tapajos, Amazons.

5. *Tomopterus vespoides*, White.

Tomopterus vespoides, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 176, pl. v. f. 8.

Guatemala.

6. *Tomopterus larroides*, White.

Tomopterus larroides, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 177; Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 330.

R. Tapajos, Amazons.

This species is an exact mimic of a small bee of the genus *Megachile* (or allied thereto), which frequents the same flowers.

II. *Elytra cuneiform, reaching a little beyond the base of the abdomen.*

7. *Tomopterus laticornis*, Klug.

Molorchus laticornis, Klug, Entom. Bras. Spec. alter. p. 51, t. xiv. f. 1.

Novo Friburg, Rio Janeiro (coll. Dr. Baden).

The resemblance in facies and colours between this and the typical species of the genus is very great; but it differs in the elytra being a little prolonged, narrowed and rounded at the apex, and in the antennæ having the sixth to eleventh joints very greatly compressed and dilated, with the fifth joint slender and linear.

The genus *Pandrosos*, Bates (Entom. Monthly Mag. 1867, Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 4. Vol. xi. 9

vol. iv. p. 23), having parallel mesosternal episterna, must be removed from the *Rhinotraginæ*, from which it also differs in its lateral eyes, &c. Its proper place seems to be near *Coremia*.

Pasiphile mystica, Thoms. Syst. Ceramb. p. 164 (Lacord. Genera, vol. viii. p. 508), is unknown to me, both genus and species. The descriptions of the two authors are scarcely reconcilable, Thomson stating the elytra to be "punctata," and Lacordaire "vitrées;" the descriptions in other respects seem scarcely to apply to the same species.

The following genera are closely allied to the *Rhinotraginæ*, but differ in one or more of the essential characters of the subfamily; at the same time they do not quite agree with any of the allied *groupes* established by Lacordaire.

APOSTROPHA, nov. gen.

♂ et ♀. Modice elongata, linearis. *Caput* retractile, latum, genis paululum elongatis. *Oculi* magni, convexi, laterales, antice valde distantes. *Palpi* brevissimi, apice subovati, truncati. *Antennæ* (♂) corpore multo, (♀) vix longiores, filiformes, articulis a sexto leviter serratis, tertio usque septimum extus sparsim setosis. *Thorax* cylindricus. *Elytra* apicem segmenti secundi vix attingentia, versus apicem extus curvata, apice late rotundata, supra passim punctata. *Pedes* graciles, elongati; *femora* abrupte clavata, intermedia et postica elongata; *tibiæ* lineares; *tarsi* postici graciles, articulo primo cæteris longiore. *Prosternum* inter coxas latiusculum; coxæ vix exsertæ. *Mesosternum* et *abdomen* normalia. ♂ segmentum ultimum ventrale breve, apice late rotundato-emarginatum; ♀ modice elongatum, rotundatum.

A genus allied to *Ommata*, but differing in the widely separated eyes (even in the male) from all the typical forms of *Rhinotraginæ*. The eyes, although lateral, are turned a little towards the front; and this character, taken together with the distinct and moderately broad prosternal process, may bring the genus within the limits of this subfamily. The external margin of the elytra is very strongly incurved towards the apex, and the suture widely dehiscient.

Apostropha curvipennis, n. sp.

A. rufo-castanea, vix pubescens, opaca; antennis dimidio basali, capite et thorace obscurioribus, hoc utrinque griseo-lineato. Long. 3-3½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Prov. Paraná, Brazil (coll. W. W. Saunders and H. W. Bates).

Head punctured, opaque, blackish; front plane, griseo-pubes-

cent. Thorax very closely punctured, blackish, on each side a narrow line of greyish hairs. Elytra tawny castaneous, rather thickly punctured, more sparsely on the disk, opaque. Legs and underside of the body chestnut-red, base of thighs paler; underside of prothorax and sides of abdomen with patches of short hoary pubescence.

STENOPSEUSTES, nov. gen.

Facies gen. *Ommata*. Elongato-linearis, pubescens. *Caput* (♂) retractile, genis modice elongatis, parallelis. *Oculi* magni, distantes, modice convexi, laterales, sed paulo versus frontem inflecti. *Antennæ* corpore vix breviores, apice paululum incrassatæ, longe sparsim setosæ, articulis omnibus elongatis, linearibus, quarto quam quinto paulo brevior. *Thorax* elongatus, cylindricus. *Elytra* corpore paulo breviora, a medio paululum angustata, sutura recta, apice singulatim acute rotundata, subtiliter pubescentia. *Prosternum* inter coxas tenuissimum et subobsoletum; *mesosternum* angustum. *Coxæ* anticæ conico-cylindroides; acetabula postice aperta. *Metasternum* convexum. *Abdomen* gracile, lineare. *Pedes* elongati, graciles, postici longiores, passim longe setosi; *femora* omnia abrupte clavata.

Stenopseustes æger, n. sp.

S. linearis, elongatus, pubescens, flavo-testaceus, thorace vitta dorsali fusco-nigra. Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Prov. Paraná, Brazil (coll. W. W. Saunders and H. W. Bates).

Of similar elongate form to *Ommata atrata*, &c., but more exactly linear, the thorax being scarcely narrower than the elytra, and not attenuated in front or broader than the head. The whole insect with fine decumbent golden pile, besides long, erect, fine hairs, which are especially long all round the hind legs. The head, legs, and sides of the thorax are waxy yellow; the antennæ are of the same colour, but sometimes varied with black; the eyes in the male are widely distant both above and below, but the large lower lobes are a little frontal. The thorax is long and cylindrical, closely rugose and opaque, with an indefinite black dorsal stripe. The elytra reach to the base of the terminal segment, and are very minutely rugose and opaque, with a few larger punctures.

The terminal ventral segment (male) is short, with the apical margin broadly and deeply notched.

XENOCRASIS, nov. gen.

Linearis, robusta. *Caput* valde retractile; rostro modice elongato,

lato; fronte lateraliter carinata. *Oculi* (♀) laterales, haud magni. *Palpi* breves, apice cylindrici, truncati. *Maxillæ* lobo exteriori elongato, exserto. *Antennæ* (♀) corpore paulo breviores, apice incrassatæ, haud serratæ; articulis tertio usque sextum extus setosis; art. undecimo appendiculato. *Thorax* cylindricus, antice paulo dilatatus, dorso valde convexo, margine antico medio producto. *Elytra* fere ut in gen. *Acyphoderes* subulata, apice rotundata, disco toto lævissime hyalino. *Pedes* elongati, postici valde elongati; *femora* abrupte clavata; *tibiæ* posticæ densissime longe hirsutæ; *tarsi* graciles, breves. *Prosternum* inter coxas angustissimum; *coxæ* subconicæ, exsertæ. *Mesosternum* angustum. *Metasterni* episterna elongato-triangularia, antice lata; metasternum paulo inflatum. *Abdomen* (♀) basi breviter constrictum; segmento ultimo ventrali elongato, angustato, semitubulari.

Xenocrasis presents a strange mixture of characters of true *Necydalinæ* and *Rhinotraginæ*. Its distant and not enlarged eyes, and laterally carinated forehead, remove it from the latter group, to which it is nevertheless more nearly allied than any genus of *Necydalinæ* with which I am acquainted.

Xenocrasis Badenii, n. sp.

X. elongata, robusta; capite thoraceque nigris; pedibus fulvis, tarsis posticis albis; antennis nigris, articulis octavo usque undecimum albis. Long. 9 lin. ♀.

Novo Friburg, Rio Janeiro, Brazil (*coll. Dr. Ferd. Baden*).

Robust. Head black, rather shining; occiput coarsely, forehead sparsely punctured; sides of forehead and centre line of occiput carinated. Antennæ black, joints 8 to 11 white and thickened. Thorax black, opaque, disk sprinkled with small circular foveæ, interstices very minutely punctulate; disk very convex and subcarinate; sides each with an oblique raised patch, smooth on its outer side; the whole surface has an extremely fine silky hoary pile. Elytra with straight suture; sides beyond the middle rather sharply and greatly incurved, leaving the apical third very narrow and nearly parallel; apex obtuse; the whole disk is glassy and perfectly transparent; the extreme margins are black and punctured, and the black colour extends for some distance over the apex and base. Underside black; metasternum proper and abdomen reddish tawny, with very little pubescence. Legs brighter reddish tawny, including the pilosity of the hind tibiæ; anterior and middle tarsi blackish; hind tarsi white.